

The People vs. Grant.

In the history of politics in this country never was it known that a party in power could hold its place beyond the brief term of its election after the leading newspapers that had supported it had turned against it. What do we behold now? The New York Tribune, the most powerful paper that advocated and in a very great degree contributed to the triumph of the Republican party, is now the dedicated foe of the Republican Administration that was put into power by the Republican party. The New York Times, founded by the late Henry J. Raymond, and in the beginning of the Republican crusade a major advocate of the Republican party than the Tribune, but no less sincere—a paper which in 1868 was the advocate of the Liberal party, under whose auspices a fusion between the Liberal and North and South was readily effected, and which zealous but false scheme ended in the Philadelphia Convention of that year—this New York Times, more patient even than the Tribune, has longer than that paper struggled to scrape together the debris of the Republican party and reconstruct it upon a basis promising its prolongation. The labor of the Times has, by its own avowals, been in vain. It now boldly denounces the Administration policy, and freely expresses its disgust for the squint-eyed and deposed leader in Congress through whom the Administration has pressed its obnoxious plans for prolonging its rule and securing for President Grant a third term.

Going further North, we find the Boston Advertiser, a Republican paper, and one of the ablest of the journals published in this country, opposing the Administration of Grant, and advocating the National Constitution in all its provisions that have been outraged by the ultra Radicals and President Grant. It has spoken in trumpet tones against the tyrannies of the right of the States in the South and the impolicy and ruinous tendencies of the Radical measures designed to control the presidential election of 1876.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, the next ablest Republican paper to the Advertiser, in the Bay State, took an independent position against the outrage of the ultra even in advance of the Advertiser. Other papers in Massachusetts and New York have entered doleful and disapproving, which coming from Republican papers, may be regarded as deep and decisive censures of the vicious party at the head of the Government.

Going West the instances of a breach of fealty to Radicalism, as that party understands it, are numerous. A bright instance is that of the freely expressed disavowal of the Chicago Tribune to go with the Radical party in the extreme measures of the Grant and Butler programme. A number of presses have imitated or gone in advance of the Tribune in the display of disavowal at the course of things in Washington. That brilliant paper the Cincinnati Commercial—a sort of Arab in general discussion, but a free, frank, and independent paper—has never ceased to speak out its disapprobation, and to utter its sharp satires against the nepotisms of Grant and the sordid appropriation of "gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh" that have been made the medium of gratitude for favors received and expected from the House of Grant. After the war, looked upon as a leading Republican sheet of the Northwest—and, indeed, one of the most thorough and exacting in regard to the measures of the Federal Government towards the South—the columns now afford ample testimony of the utter incapacity of Grant to administer the Government and the vicious nature of the measures for continuing the persecutions of the South, with the sordid purposes of the meanest and most ignorant man that ever sat in the President's chair.

We have but touched the leading facts that go to show that the present Radical Administration not only does not command the respect of the leading Radical journals in the country, but has become the object of their pointed censures. We repeat that no administration or no party that has received such marks of the disapprobation of the public journals, through whose influence it acquired victory and power, has ever been known to last beyond the period for which it was elected. Hence, what earthly hope is there for the endurance of the Radical party beyond its present term? It has received evidences of the most unprecedented nature of the disapprobation not only of the newspapers, but of the leading men, whose support gave it power. How can it hold its position?

Only by usurpation. This is the plan determined on, we believe, by Grant. His messages—against military orders—to Congress show this. He wants all the projects of Butler carried out. Are they not Grant's? He wants a law to authorize him to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any State. All this he desires, to throw the Southern States into a condition of disorganization to enable him not only to substitute his authority for all local modes of preserving order, but to enable him to control the 138 electoral votes of the South, and compel them to be cast for himself.

Here, then, is the issue between the President and the people. His whole southern policy looks to securing his continuation in power as long as he wills. The very press that secured him power is evidently apposed to his designs; and we have every reason to suppose that they but reflect the will of the people.

The question is, Shall Grant triumph over the people? The people must answer the question. In our opinion it is the first issue ever raised in this country between popular government and arbitrary rule. If there is virtue enough in the people, they will gain the victory; if there is not, Grant will triumph.

If Grant triumphs it will be through force and the cowardice and self-indulgent spirit of the people. It will be a triumph, too, that will be without example in this country; for in no case from the foundation of the Government was it ever known that an Administration deserted by the press as this one has been, avoided disastrous defeat at the polls.

Radical Desperation.

That vicegerent of the Devil, Butler, is working desperately for the passage of the "force bill." A Washington letter-writer says that his visits to the Senate chamber have resulted in a scheme by which it will be attempted to force the "force bill"—force is the order of the day—upon the country by attaching it to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Morton, it was said, would yesterday move it as an amendment to that bill. Of course, the Democrats would be wide awake to any such villainous scheme.

as this, which might, as easily talked to death as any other. Exactly what reliance is to be placed upon this statement we do not know. The reader will have to look to the telegrams for further information on the subject. Certainly any scheme which would render the passage of the force bill even possible would be entirely consonant with the desires of Grant. He is fixed in the purpose of compelling the 138 electoral votes of the South to be given to himself—the executive head of what we may most truthfully style the Radical Government of the United States.

Thank God! we are very near the end of the very hour—which will end the measures that in this country for the prolongation of its power.

Bitter Muzzling.

We have spoken of the patience of the New York Times with the blackguard policies of the Radical administration and Butlerites, how patiently the Times only knows; but we are sure it must have been overwhelming and unbroken. But all the anxiety—all the remonstrances of the Times have been unavailing. We may imagine with what pain and mortification it indited the following paragraph, full of disappointment and despair. Read it. We copy it from the Times of Monday:

"The eminent statesman and his followers, to whom the Republican party owes the passage of this bill in the House, now have in view to press a bill authorizing the President to break up the Arkansas State government, and to install Mr. Brooks as the Governor of that State. We see no reason why this should not be done. It would be a perfectly inoperative measure, in violation of the Constitution, a disgrace to those who voted for it, and an added burden to the Republic. But so was the force bill, publican party. But so was the force bill, and so was the force bill. And when our leaders' reap where they have sown can they not throw all the blame on the newspapers, and die happy?"

The Tax-Bill.

The tax-bill was laid on the table in the Senate on Monday night on motion of Mr. Jones—yes, 30; noes, 29. Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, had previously got an amendment adopted exempting tobacco already manufactured from the operation of the bill—yes, 28; noes, 26.

AN UNRECONSTRUCTED CLERGYMAN.—The Albany Journal relates a little incident communicated to it the other day by a distinguished citizen of this State, who vouches for its entire accuracy. A friend of the gentleman alluded to lately spent a Sunday in Richmond, Va., and being at church—along with an attendant divine service. The clergyman under whose ministrations he sat startled his ears and roused his indignation by including in one of his prayers this significant petition: "God bless our whole country—from the Potomac to the Gulf!"—New York Times.

[That clergyman has doubtless continued to use a form which he first employed during the existence of the Confederacy. We venture to guess that he would be as much surprised and amused (not mortified at all) as anybody else would be if he were told, "Thou art the man!"]

The Educational Journal for March is a very good No. The editors seem to understand their business thoroughly.

General Assembly of Virginia.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor Thomas in the chair. No prayer. The President called attention to the reading of the journal of the Senate of yesterday, in which the vote on the passage of the bill in relation to holding courts in the Second judicial circuit was announced to the Senate—yes, 16; noes, 4 (no quorum); when the vote was recorded—yes, 16; noes, 6 (a quorum). The bill had, therefore, passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. PRIDMORE, from the Committee on General Laws, reported House bill for the protection of sheep in the county of Rockingham.

Senate bill to amend section 17 of chapter 99 of the Code, &c., for the protection of game. Senate bill to prohibit the appropriation of more than \$5,000 in any one year to the State library.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of C. Sittling, praying relief, &c.

By Mr. MORTON: A resolution requesting the Governor to return to the Senate a bill to amend and retract sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act passed April 30, 1874, for the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes.

By Mr. TAYLOR: A bill to authorize the appointment of an additional commissioner in chancery for the city of Alexandria.

By Mr. ALLAN: A memorial from the British Association of Virginia in relation to appointing an ambassador to Europe in the interest of immigration.

By Mr. BAUMGARDNER: A bill to incorporate the Marion and Jackson Turnpike Company, in the county of Smyth.

SICK.

Mr. GRIMES announced that the senator from Frederickburg, Mr. HANSON, was detained from his seat by sickness.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. HUNDELY, Senate bill to prescribe the duties, compensation, and liabilities, &c., of county officers, was taken up, the question being on the passage of the bill.

The vote being taken by yeas and noes, yeas, 17; noes, 10.

The CHAIR announced that the bill had failed for want of a quorum, being the majority.

Mr. HANSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been defeated. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HANSON, the bill was then laid on the table.

PAUSED.

House bill to incorporate the Northampton Land Association was taken up out of its order on the calendar and passed, with amendments.

ENFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill prescribing general provisions in relation to commissioners of the revenue and the assessment of taxes on persons, property, income, license, &c., being the unfinished business of February 26th, was taken up, discussed, amended, and finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

THE PETERSBURG CHARTER.

Mr. HUNDELY moved to take up the bill to provide a charter for the city of Petersburg, agreed to.

Mr. ALLAN called for the reading of the bill (which appeared to be a very voluminous document). [Amusement.]

Mr. ALLAN said he would like to amend the bill in certain particulars, and would withdraw his call for the reading of the bill if it would meet the pleasure of the Senator from Buckingham.

The CHAIR informed the senator (Mr. ALLAN) that no amendments could be entertained until the amendments proposed by the committee had been proceeded with.

The reading was then proceeded with, during which the visitors and senators began to leave the chamber in goodly numbers. Several sections of the bill had been read when Mr. ALLAN moved to adjourn, and demanded the yeas and noes.

The call was not sustained, and on division the vote stood—yeas, 4; noes, 11. No quorum.

Mr. ALLAN again demanded the yeas and noes, but the call was not sustained.

Mr. ALLAN moved a call of the Senate. Lost.

The CHAIR directed the clerk to proceed with the reading.

Mr. ALLAN rose to a point of order, and claimed that no business could be transacted in the absence of a quorum.

The CHAIR: The point is well taken, sir; that is very true.

Mr. LACKLAND moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 11; noes, 8.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Hon. R. L. MONTAGNE in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. C. H. Read.

Mr. KENNER announced that Mr. FULKERSON was detained from his seat by illness.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

was granted to Mr. GRIFITH for seven days.

REPORTED.

Respectably.—House bill to amend the charter of the town of Bowling Green, in Caroline county; House bill making an additional appropriation to the Central Lunatic Asylum; House bill requiring the Judge of Superior Court to submit the question of continuing or repealing the fence law to the voters of Wakefield township, in that county.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. GRAVES: Resolution as to the expediency of repealing the law in relation to hotel licenses.

By Mr. SPRATT: Bill to amend section 1 of chapter 30 of the Code of 1873 and prescribe the price to be paid for land-warrants for waste lands.

By Mr. MORRIS: Bill to allow county courts to open new roads, with privilege of gates.

By Mr. TALLAPPO: Petition of sureties of Joseph Hughes, late sheriff of Abingdon county, Gloucester county, praying that the Board of Supervisors of that county be authorized to receive as full satisfaction for a balance due and unpaid the county six per cent. and costs.

By Mr. TALLAPPO: Petition of sureties of Joseph Hughes, late sheriff of Gloucester county, relief from damages, &c.

ACTS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS.

The following acts were approved by the Governor March 1st, 1875:

An act to protect sheep in Botetourt, to incorporate the Border Grange Bank, to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Petersburg.

For the relief of William E. Grigsby, township collector of George county, to release certain parcels of Abingdon Tuben lands in Wise county from the payment of interest from January 1st, 1862, to January 1st, 1872, inclusive.

To amend the charter of the town of Suffolk.

For the relief of W. W. Sage, late sheriff of Lee county, and his sureties.

To incorporate St. Joseph's Lodge, No. 1382, of the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows in Petersburg.

To amend the second section of the charter of the town of Chatham, in Pittsylvania county.

Mr. RIDDLERBARGER obtained a suspension of the rules, and called up the bill to form a new circuit.

in the Valley.

Mr. RIDDLERBARGER presented facts and figures to show that the division he proposed was the only fair one.

Mr. RIDDLERBARGER replied, and advocated the Armstrong bill.

Mr. J. A. LARSEN was disposed to afford relief where needed; but thought it would set a bad precedent to form a new circuit out of the Thirteenth. Other counties than these would have reason to expect as much to be done for them.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, in reply to remarks of yesterday by Mr. LARSEN, said Judge Turner does not desire the amount of work done by Judge Kelly.

Mr. LONGLEY said Judge Turner might dispose of double as many cases, but he only had to ride perhaps fifteen miles, while Judge Kelly had to ride two hundred miles on horseback.

Mr. POWELL called the pending questions which was sustained, and Mr. HUNTER's substitute was rejected.

The question then recurring upon ordering the bill to its engrossment and third reading, it was agreed to—yeas, 30; noes, 25.

[The Thirteenth circuit, and from the Eighteenth circuit, composed of Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Page counties.]

Mr. HOLBROOK moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting his bill for establishing a LAW LIBRARY at Wytheville and Staunton for the use of the court of Appeals, which he agreed to. He then moved to strike out the appropriation. This was agreed to, and the bill advanced to its engrossment.

NEW ASYLUM.

On motion of Mr. FOWHAM House bill to establish a new lunatic asylum was postponed until next Friday.

House bill to prohibit the appropriation of more than \$5,000 in any one year to the State library.

Senate bill to authorize the Governor to furnish small arms to certain institutions of learning, &c.

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